

Graz: 4 Years of kHz SLR

Advantages

Problems / Solutions

Additional Results

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a kHz advertisement ☺ ☺ ☺

Grasse, 09/2007

Graz 2-kHz Laser Specs ...

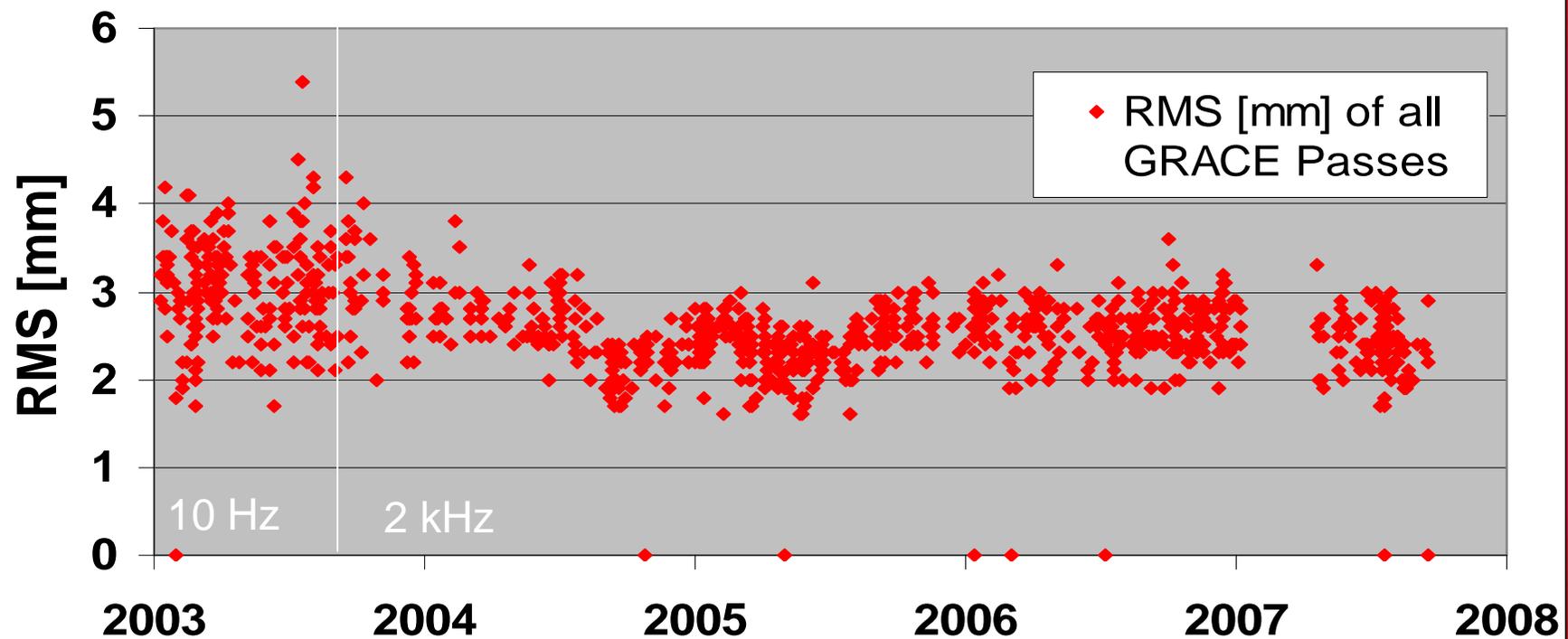
- 2 kHz Repetition Rate => High Data Density;
=> Increased NP accuracy;
- 0.4 mJ / Pulse => Sending out 0.8 W average Power;
- 10 ps Pulse Width => about 3 mm „long“ pulses;
- Sesam Oscillator / Regenerative Amp / Double Pass Amp:
=> MUCH better Stability etc.

kHz SLR: Advantages in Accuracy

- 🌐 Improved Single Shot RMS: Shorter / more uniform pulses
 - Example: GRACE: From ≈ 3.0 mm to ≈ 2.5 mm
- 🌐 Improved NP RMS: Much higher data density;
 - Each NP: > 100 Single Measurements MINIMUM (Graz)
 - NPs are much better defined with some 10.000 Pts / NP
- 🌐 Effects visible in analysis results:

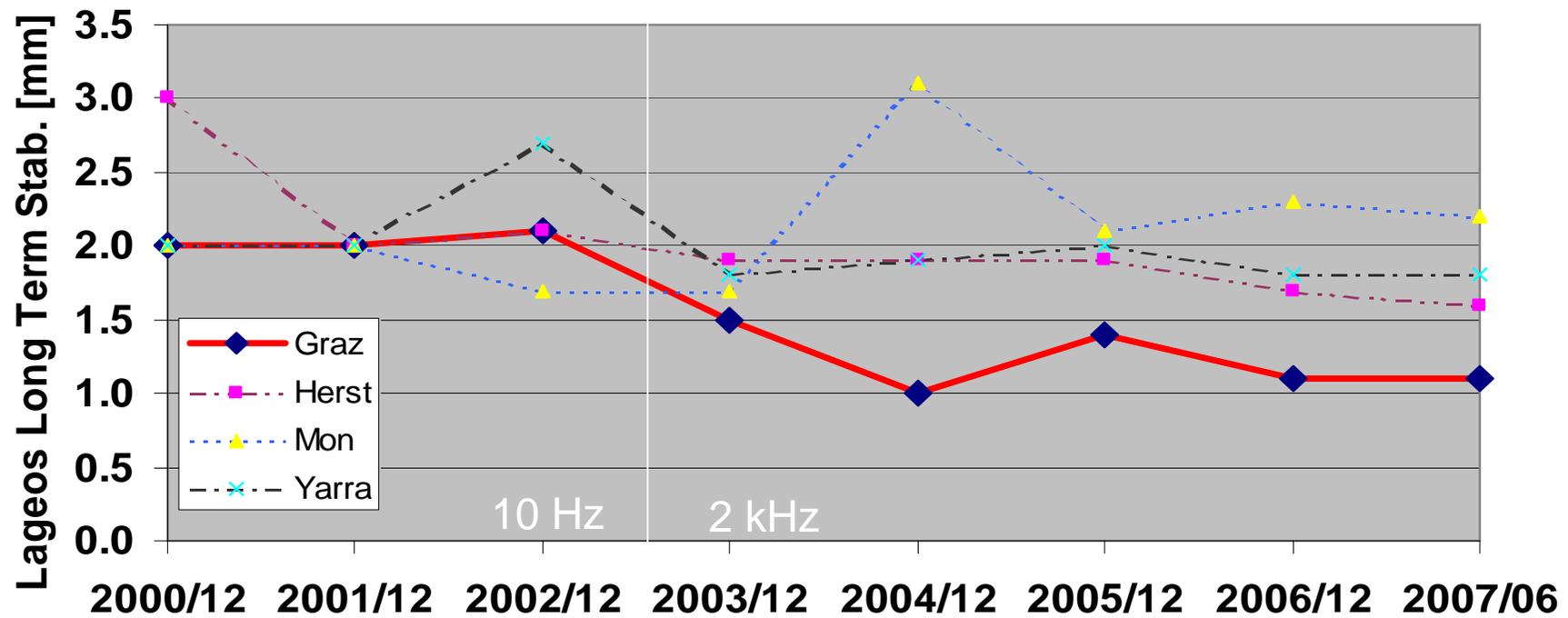
kHz SLR: Small Improvement in SS RMS

**GRAZ: GRACE 2003-2007: SS RMS:
3.0 mm @ 10 Hz; 2.5 mm @ 2 kHz**



kHz SLR: **Significant** Improvement in NP Stability

Hitotsubashi University / Orbital Analysis: Lageos Long Term Stability [mm]



kHz SLR: Low Elevation Pass Example

Example: SLR Graz, at 500 m altitude ...

 CHAMP Pass of 2007-07-15 / Night Time:

- 11.5° Maximum Elevation; 8.0° - 11.5° - 5.9°
- About 50 K Returns, within 4 minutes
- 2.5 mm Single Shot RMS

 Good to study atmosphere, refraction, ...

kHz SLR: Advantages in **Stability**

Diode Pumped Solid State Lasers:

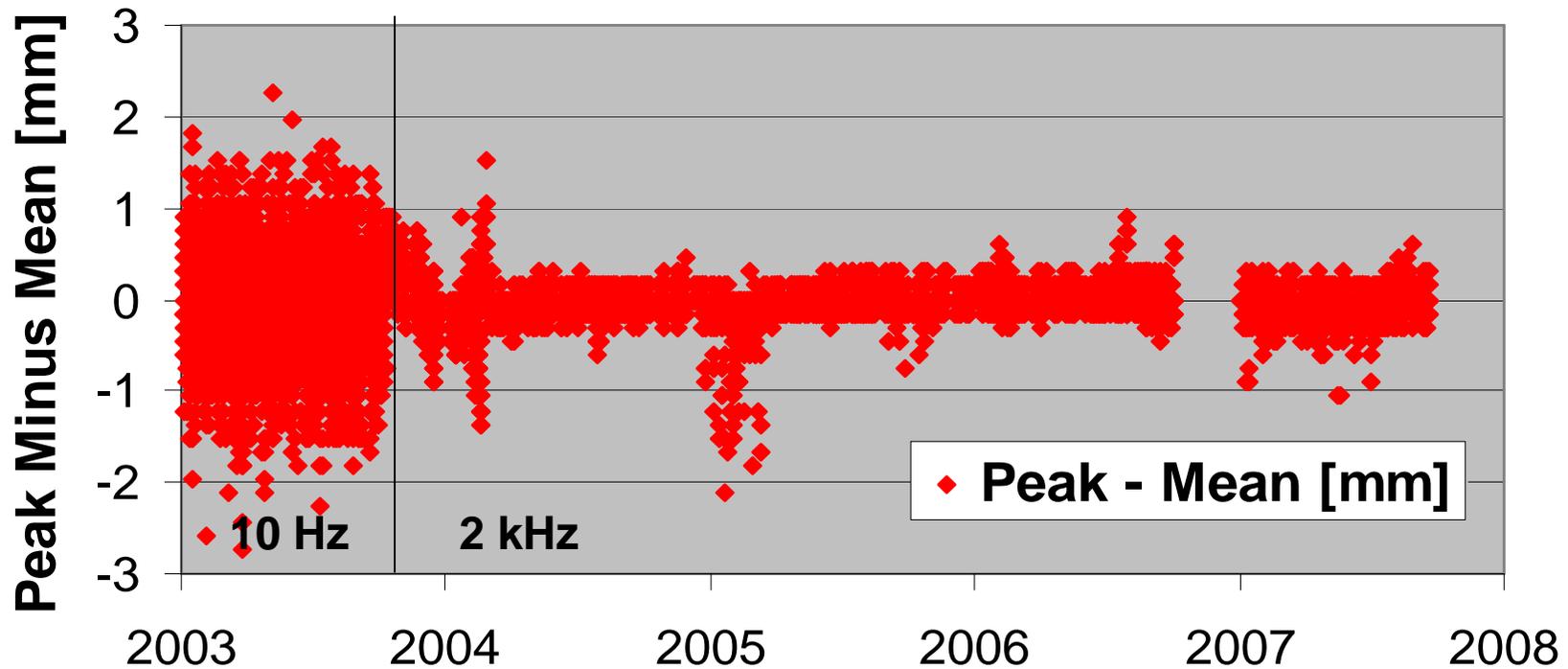
- Much better Stability / Repeatability of Laser Pulses
- Laser Parameters are much more constant (shot to shot), and for months instead for a few days

CAL values are much more stable / better defined:

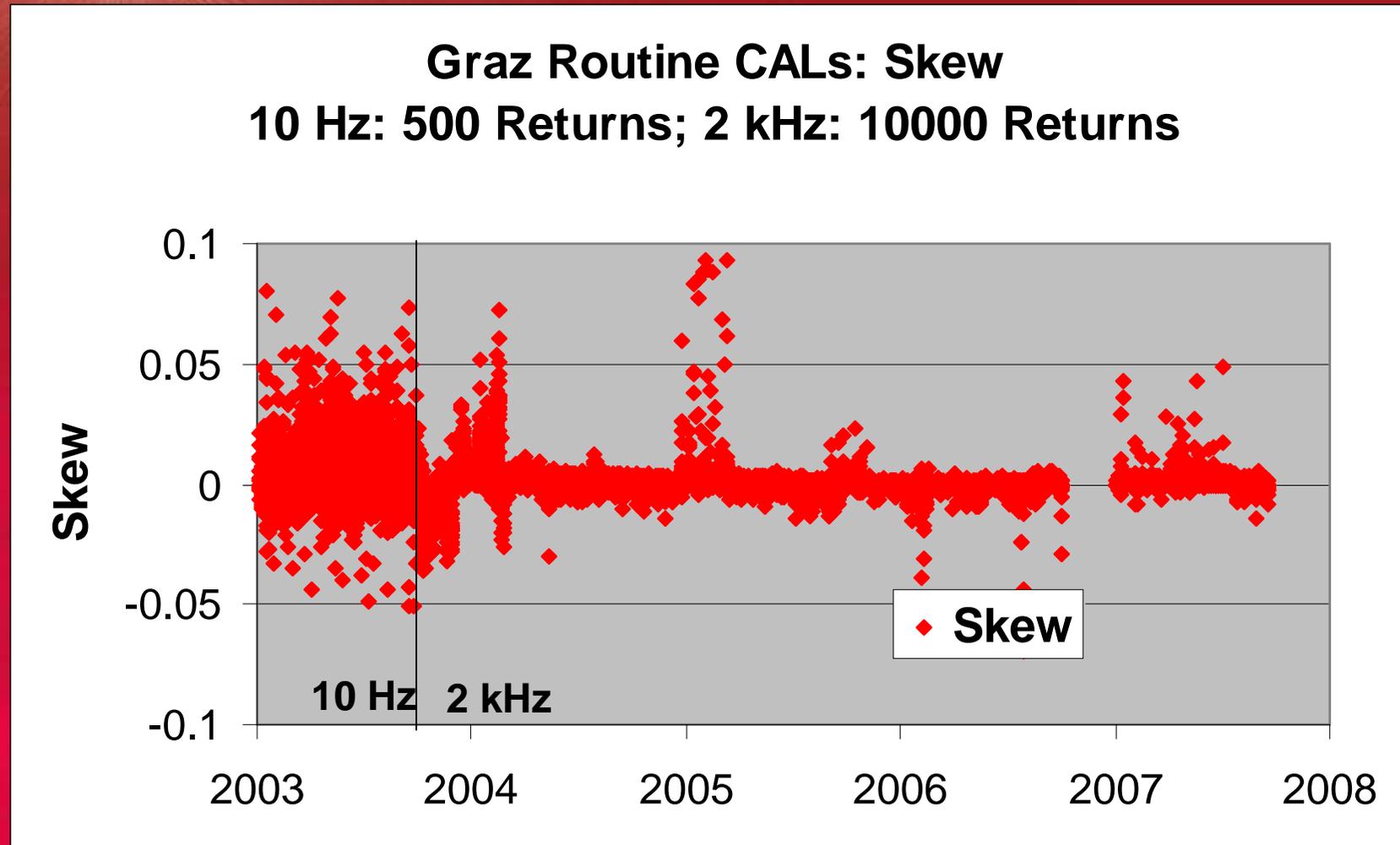
- Few ps (= sub-mm) differences between consecutive cals **NEEDED** for mm accuracy SLR !!!
- Much better statistical CAL values: RMS, Peak minus Mean, Skew etc.

kHz SLR: Advantages in CAL Stability

**Graz Routine CALs: Peak Minus Mean [mm]:
10 Hz: 500 Returns; 2 kHz: 10000 Returns**



kHz SLR: Advantages in CAL Stability



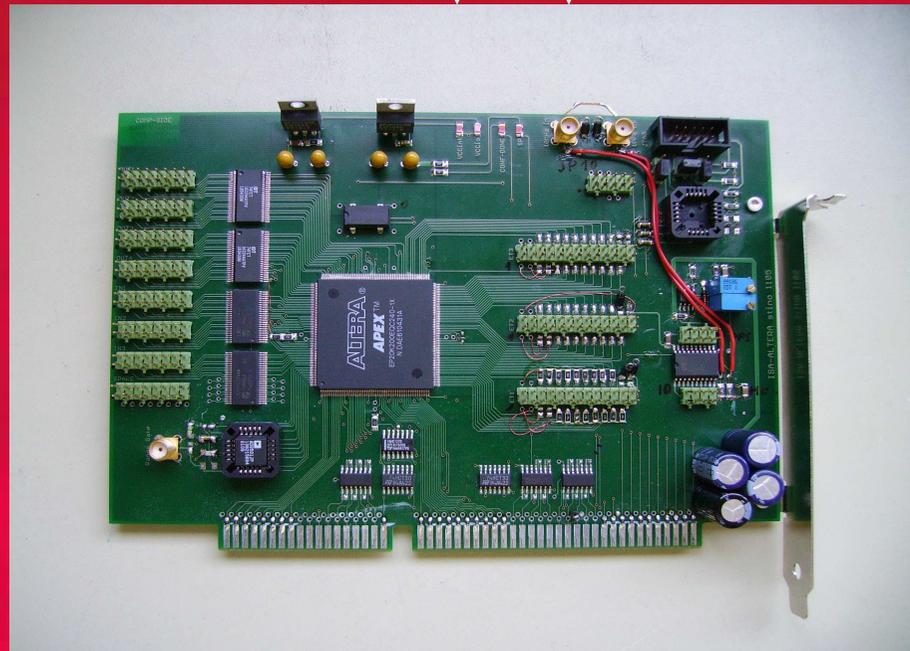
kHz SLR: Advantages in Operation

- 🌐 Faster / Easier Acquisition of Passes
- 🌐 Much less maintenance work 😊 😊 😊
 - Average in Graz: Once per month short realignments;
 - No leakages, no damages, no HF noise
 - No flash lamp problems anymore !!!
- 🌐 CHEAPER in operation: After 4 years of EXTENSIVE SLR, we still use the SAME set of Pump Diodes ...

kHz SLR: Problems / Solutions: Examples:

- 🌐 Change from Time Intervall to Event Timing necessary:
 - Easy with Riga ET; fast (some kHz), stable, linear ...
- 🌐 Programming / Operating Systems: Various Choices:
 - DOS ⇒ Graz; operational;
 - DOS + Linux ⇒ NERC: operational;
 - Windows / LabView ⇒ Potsdam: kHz demonstrated;
 - Others possible ⇒ Shown within this session
- 🌐 Range Gate: Needs kHz update rates; a simple solution:
 - Graz FPGA board: 5-ns-Event-Timing now included:
 - Within few μ s: Read Event Time, program RG Event Time;
 - Independent of the actually used Event Timer:

Example for Simple RG Generation:



Graz FPGA board: 5 ns E.T. now included

kHz SLR: Additional Results, By-Products

- 🌐 kHz Scanning of Satellite Surface => Spin Determination;
- 🌐 Atmospheric Seeing Measurements along Laser Beam;
- 🌐 kHz Time Transfer via AJISAI: Work in Progress (Graz);
- 🌐 kHz LIDAR: Implementing it now in Graz:
 - SPCM detects backscatter of Laser Beam;
 - FPGA board counts Photons within 15-m-Bins;
 - 4096 Bins cover Distance up to 61 km;
 - Integration of e.g. 200 Shots in each bin: Within 0.1 s @ 2 kHz;
 - Detects atmospheric layers, clouds, aircraft vapour trails;
- 🌐 etc. etc. (work in progress 😊)

kHz SLR: Conclusion after 4 Years

- 🌍 More accurate, more stable results ...
- 🌍 Less maintenance work ...
- 🌍 Offers new possibilities, new by-products

It is the

MOST PROMISING

(if not only) way to mm-SLR ☺